TARIFF SECTION

QUESTION TOUCHING THE DISCRIM-INATING DUTY OF 10 PER CENT.

THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OPINION.

Goods Coming Directly Into the United States from Foreign Countries Through Canadian Ports Not subject to the Duty-Etc.

WASHINGTON, September 21 .- Attorney-General McKenna to-day announced his opinion in the matter of section 22 of the new tariff law. He holds in effeet that goods coming directly into the united States from foreign countries through Canadian ports are not subject to the discriminating duty of 10 per shipped from countries other than Briat subject to the discriminating duty. Two questions were asked the Attorcy-General, the first of which was in floot whether the discriminating duty 10 per cent., provided for in section should be assessed against an inice of tea from China, which had arved at Vancouver in British vessels, and been thence shipped through Canada to Chicago. The second question was shether the discriminating duty should be assessed against a cargo of manganese ore from Chile, which recently arrived in a British ship at Philadelphia. Both these questions the Attorney-General answers in the negative. The opinion of the Attorney-General

first quotes section 22 in full, and then

Three plausible contentions are based upon this section, which, as to strength, only differ in degree:

"I. That the duty is a discrimination against importations in vessels not of the United States, whether directly to the United States, or to a contiguous country, and thence to the United States.

A discrimination against the im portation of goods not in the strictly retail trade from a continuous country, they not being the products thereof. The character of the vessel is not im-

"3. A discrimination against goods, be-ing the productions of a foreign country not contiguous to the United States, which shall come into the United States from a contiguous country.

THE ARGUMENT.

"In this connection the words 'come in this connection the words cohe into the United States' are used as designating movement only. Under the first and second contentions the duty would not be imposed. Under the third it would Hence I select this as a basis for

consideration.
"To support it, it is said that the sec tion imposes the duty in two cases—(a) when the goods are imported in vessels not of the United States, but to the United States, and (b) when they are the production of a country not contiguous, and come into the United States from a contiguous country. The char-acter of the vessel in which they were transported to the contiguous country being indifferent.

"The first case we are not now con-cerned with, and the second is attempted to be established by the following reasonto be established by the following reasoning: The goods are of Chinese or Japanese production, hence the production of a foreign country 'not contiguous to the United States.' They come into the United States from Canada, a contiguous country, and so it is urged by the letter, as well as by the spirit, of the statute,

'It is conceded that the inportation is to the United States, passage through Canada being mere movement only toward destination, the latter being the United States. This being so, it would seem that there was no reason to dis-tinguish between that importation and what may be called in distinction a direct one—why one should be burdened and the ther not burdened, when the discriminaother not burdened, when the discrimina-tion was not necessary to the main pur-pose of the law. As there was no rea-son, therefore, why the importations, in-direct or direct, should be discriminated by different duties, I am not disposed to by different duties, 1 am not asport think that it was so intended. To shold would be to put a new purpose the law—destroying its unity—which not compelled by its language or any michief which we may say was in conten plation of the law-makers to be remedie The section, therefore, regards, as the law which preceded it regarded, tac transportation of goods by sea. Its purtransportation of goods by sea. Its purpose was to secure this to vessels of the United States by discriminating against the transportation not in them primarily to the United States; and secondarily, to prevent evasion to a con-tiguous country—Canada or Mexico. The necessity of it to the effectiveness

of the law is obvious. It would have been useless to impose a discriminating duty on goods brought to San Francisco duty on goods brought to San Francisco in foreign vessels, and leave them free to go to Vancouver in foreign vessels, and thence come across the intervening land to the United States.

The adoption of the law which is made by section 22, therefore, continues its object, while it strengthens and better secures it.

FORCE OF "IMPORTED." 'In the second contention the words come into the United States' are used as synonymous with imported. The goods themselves, it is contended, must goods themselves, it is contended, must take their departure from the contigu-ous country, in the strict sense of im-portation, as distinguished from coming through it as an importation from some other country. This view is given plausibility to by the exception that the data shall lend apply to some

duty shall 'not apply to such foreign products or manufactures as shall be imported from such contiguous countries in the usual course of retail trade.' It is said that the words "imported In the course of strictly retail trade' in-dicate the rule. They are claimed to be the opposite of importation in the course of wholesale trade, and that the

latter must be direct, as that by retail could be no other way. Such construction would confine the rule strictly to the exception, which may be broader, including importations strictly so-called— those which take their departure from a contiguous country, if the other conditions of the rule exist. If so, the exception has an adequate and proper office.
But it is not even necessary to go this
far. It is a matter of common experience that saving clauses and exceptions
are often introduced, out of excessive caution, and it would sometimes per-vert the intention of the author to regard such exceptions in any other light, (Sutherland on Statutory Construction,

section 222.)
"It follows, therefore, that the answer "It follows, therefore, that the answer to the inquiry, as far as section 22 is concerned, depends (1) upon the character of the vessel in which the goods were carried to Vancouver, and (2) if in foreign vessels, whether the goods were entitled by treaty or convention to be entered in the ports of the United States upon the payment of the same duties as if imported in American vessels.

"I assume that the vessels were not

assume that the vessels were not of the United States, but British vessels, and this brings me to your com-munication of August 27th, in which you inquire whether section 22 repeals tions 4228 to 4232 of the Revised tions 4228 to 4232 of the Revised Statutes, and your communication of September 2d, asking whether manganese ore imported from Chile, in the British bark Lurli, to Philadelphia, is also subject to a discriminating duty.

"An act imposing discriminating duties has been on the statute books in some from the time of the enactment of longists refund money if it falls, 25c.

the first tariff bill. Section 22 differs from the law previously in force in that there is omitted from it the words by any act of Congress. Does this repeal section 423? It would be observed that there are no words of express repeal. Consideration of the effect of this on section 4228 will be simplified by a reference to contemporaneous legisla

THE "SUSPENSION ACT" "On the same day the Dingley bill was approved, an act entitled 'An act to authorize the President to suspend dis-criminating duties imposed on foreign vessels and commerce,' was approved. I shall hereafter, for convenience, call it the suspension act. This act provides that the President is authorized to suspend in part the operations of sections 4219 and 2502, so that foreign vessels from a country imposing partial dis-criminating tonnage duties upon American vessels, or partial discriminating tonnage duties upon American merchan-dise, may enjoy in our ports the identical privileges which the same class of Ameri can versels and merchandise may enjoy in said foreign country. "It will be observed that it recognizes

ent., and also holds that foreign goods | the existence of section 4228, and amends it, and enlarges the President's power, ent's power may be exercised to meet and respond to partial discriminating and respond to partial discriminating duties, as well as to reciprocate exact privileges. This act is somewhat con ing this confusion, the act does recognize the existence of and extends recognize the existence of and extends section 42%, and it also recognizes section 2502. What is the effect of this? The act and the Dingley bill were passed on the same day, and I do not think the order of passage is important, if they can be reconciled. If either repeals the other, it is only by implication. The rule of implied repeal is well established by a long line of cases. There must be more than difference—there must irreconcilable conflict."

After citing several authorities in supral continues: "Section 22 and section fall continues: Section 22 and section 4228 and amendments are not co-exten-sive in scope; in purpose, therefore, they may be the complements of each other. One prescribes a rule, the other the condione prescribes a rule, the other the condi-tion upon which and the agency by which it may be suspended. Each, there-fore, has its purpose—definite and con-sistent. Section 4228 might be a proviso to section 22, and is in effect made so by the suspension act, and as such proviso, the suspension act, and as such provise, it is certainly not repugnant to section 22. The latter has its operation, commencing with its passage, continuing under the conditions of section 423, and the President's acts on account of them, and resuming again, if the reciprocal exemptions of foreign nations be with-

"Examples of this are familiar in our legislation. The provision in the Dingley bill for reciprocity of trade is such an example. Under that the duties of the act may be changed."

NO IRRECONCILABLE CONFLICT. The Attorney-General, then quotes several cases in support of the conclusion he reaches that where there is a difference in purpose, legislative provisions may be independent, and then, continuing,

does not require us to find independence. If there is not irreconcilable conflict, the laws may exist together. As we have already seen, there is certainly no irreconcilable conflict. Even if there was more conflict in their language, more in their purpose, this would have to yield to the interpretation of the time and manner of their passage.

"It follows, therefore, that section 4228 was not repealed by section 22, and that the merchandise of both inquiries is not to be subject to a discriminating duty."

A WEST INDIA HURRICANE.

Florida Swept by the Storm-Reported Fatalities.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., September 21.—Florida was visited by a West India hurricane to-day, with the result that

hours, but it was not until early this morning that wind accompanied it. The maximum velocity here has been between thirty and forty miles, accompa-

nied by sharp gusts.

In Tampa the rainfall was more than six inches, while here it has been about nalf that amount.

half that amount.

No very serious damage is reported, beyond the blowing down of telegraphpoles, more or less interrupting the service. Fears are entertained for the sertety of the schooners S. R. W. Dazey, W. H. Skinner, and J. H. Cannon, which left on Monday, with cargoes of

At Fernandina there was much damage lone along the river-front, and two peo names unknown, are reported

THE STORM AT SAVANNAH. SAVANNAH, GA., September 21.-The storm has blown here all day from thirty to forty miles an hour, with inessant rain. The shipping was all nade secure, and so far there is no of great consequence. est force of the storm is still ex-

The temperature here to-day was the lowest ever known at this time of the year, being 46 degrees at 8 P. M. until to-morrow afternoon.

SEVERE AT FERNANDINA.

SAVANNAH, GA., September 21.—A special to the Morning News from Fernandina, Fla. says: A hurricane has been blowing all day, and at 6 o'clock P. M. there is little indication of its abating. The wind is blowing harder and harder, and, with the tide rising on the already swollen waters, great fears are entertained of serious damage to the entire water-front. If the wind does not abate, the prospects are for the greatest storm damage in recent years.

The schooner J. W. Woodhull has crashed into the dock about twelve feet, and rubbing her siding-planks over half through. The steamer Roehampton has seriously injured the Dolphin, to which she made fast, and is reported to have rammed another vessel. The pilot-boat Francis Elizabeth has been blown upon Three Island Beach. A pile-driver and a lighter loaded with piles and several wood boats have been wrecked and sunk.

In one case a captain and his wife from a wood-boat (names unknown) were drowned. Many small boats were wrecked. SEVERE AT FERNANDINA.

DISPENSARY LAW AGAIN.

Mandamus Against Southern Rail

way-Decision Reserved. ATLANTA, GA., September 21 .- Judge Newman, of the United States Circuit Newman, of the United States Circuit Court here, is the latest judicial official called on to straighten out the tangle if the South Carolina dispensary law. Since Judge Simonton's original package decision, liquor-dealers here have been shipping great quantities of whiskey to South bacolina housing it in stores, and dis-

Judge Simonton's original package decision, liquor-dealers here have been shipping great quantities of whiskey to South Carolina, housing it in stores, and disposing of it in original packages. The Southern railroad has been hauling this freight, but on September 16th it issued an order decitining freight not packed securely enough to prevent damage from breakage, and not packed in such manner as to answer all the requirements of the original package law. This shut off much of the freight which had been shipped from Atlanta not cased.

The appeal to Judge Newman was in the form of a bill for mandamus, brought by Bluthenthal & Bickart, local whiskey dealers, to compel the Southern railway to accept their shipments. It is charged that there was collusion between Traffic Manager Culp, of the Southern, and Governor Ellerbee, of South Carolina, of which the order passed by the road on September 18th was the result.

The hearing was postponed till to-day. Attorney-General Barber, of South Carolina, came down to defend Governor Ellerbee from the charge of collusion. Judge Newman reserved his decision.

ARE LOYAL TO LAMB.

HIS ADHERENTS MEET AND ELECT DELEGATES TO LYNCHBURG.

THE COMBINE ROUNDLY DENOUNCED.

Adopted Scoring Brady, Waddill. and Others-Col. Lyons Heads the White Half of the Delegation.

Six white men and 147 pegroes of all complexions and shades, and of all degrees of respectability, from the Jackson Ward "cullud gemman," who leads dusky "sasslety," down through the scale to the frequenter of the -hrine of Justice John, assembled last night in Johnson's Hall, on Foushee street near Broad, to select delegates to the Lynchburg convention, which Chairman Lamb has ordered to convene on the 5th of Oc tober, and to hear and applaud the vituperative utterances of John Mitchell,

They didn't have to select delegates This task had been performed by Mitch ell, and all they had to do was to vot for the men he named. They didn't have to listen to Mitchell, either, but they did, and they applauded him. They also listened to Dan Alley, a white Republian, but they didn't applaud him se

WHITE AND BLACK OFFICERS.

The meeting, which lasted about two hours, was called to order by Jefferson Powell, a white man, and O. M. Brown a negro, was made secretary. Mitchell and several others were appointed a committee to name delegates, and they retired, leaving the list already prepared in the hands of reporters.

While the committee was out Ben Scott, the proceed on the secretary realists.

who posed as sergeant-at-arms, called upon Mr. Alley for a speech. The latter was cocked and primed for a talk, and lost no time in getting on his feet. He censured Messrs. Waddill and Allen, abused the Democrats, and coming down to the civil-service laws, he took issue with his party, eulogizing Colonel Brady for his action in turning Democrats on and characterizing President McKinley as a ruscal for his publicly expressed views concerning civil service. He disclaimed any sore-headedness because of his not holding office. He pitched into Judge Waddill for not recognizing the Lambites in the scramble for office, and said he was one of those men who couldn't see beyond the shadow of his own importance. Alley tired out his hearers, and finally Scott, who had called on him to speak, requested him to sit THE DELEGATES.

The committee sent out to select delegates entered the room and reported the following names:

White Delegates-Colonel James Lyons, Wickham, Major R. F. White Delegates—Colonel James Byons, Colonel W. F. Wickham, Major R. F. Walker, Henry Flegenheimer, James Bahen, Dr. P. H. C. Noble, Jefferson Powell, M. M. Lipscomb, John Hart, Waverly Yarbrough, Ed. Powers, W. T. Walker, Dan Alley, James W. Phillips, M. T. Page, James Bahen, Jr., J. W. Craig, T. P. Hawle, George W. Dance, L. S. Duesberry, John T. Garrett, A. B. Dodge, W. B. Curtley, George D. Gaines, Joseph Levy, and W. E. Johnson, Colored Delegates—Colin T. Payne, Richard Carter, William Custalo, H. I' Johnson, William S. Selden, 'John Mitchell, Jr., B. P. Vandervail, Lewis Lindsay, Ben. Scott, H. S. Waddy, Carbury Burton, James Patteson, David Robinson, Thad. Robinson, Watt Mason, John Whenelton, T. H. Briggs, H. J. Moore, William H. Storrs, Ben Bailey, Charles W. Young, David A. Brooks, Thomas M. Crump, O. N. Brown, Bernard Brown, and Ben. Jackson. Colonel W. F.

nard Brown, and Ben. Jackson

ADOPT RANK RESOLUTIONS. These selections were ratified, and the alternates. The Committee on Resol tions submitted a long and scathing paper, which was adopted. This, too had been prepared in advance. The long preamble declares allegiance to the party; condemns the State Committee for deciding not to have a convention thus depriving the "135,000 McKinley Republican voters" of the right to decide for themselves; declares that the leged removal" of Colonel Lamb by office-holders and the promised ap-pointees to office, has tended to disrup-the party; denounces the "ring" for usurping the power of recommending usurping the power of recommending candidates for office, which belongs t the defeated candidate for Congres from this district; declares that "a seli constituted body of politicians, knows as the Waddill-Brady-Allan-Agnew com bine, has not only set itself up as th tribunal before whom all applications for gated to themselves the power and ex-ercised the privilege of naming personfor office in each and every district, re gardless of the rights of the nominated or elected Republican candidate for Con gress"; and scores this combination for its methods, while the resolutions endors the McKinley Administration, recog nize Judge Lewis as the party leader in State Committee; approve Colo Lamb's course; declare abhorrence rings and cliques organized for selfis urposes, and favor the nomination of State ticket, a change in the plan of party organization, and the re-election of Colonel Lamb.

JOHN MITCHELL TALKS Before these resolutions were adopted John Mitchell got up and read a vitu perative letter from Colonel Lamb, i which he paid his respects to Waddil Alian, Brady, etc., and then read Wray T. Knight's reply thereto, dissecting and commenting on it as he went along. Mitchell then assailed everybody whose name suggested itself to him, and seemed particularly distressed because as he said, the negroes were given n share in "Hanna's bar'l." He expresse he view that a Republican candidate fo Governor would be slaughtered on the "Democratic buzz-saw," and the resolu

tions being called for he concluded, per-mitting them to be adopted. ENDORSE WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.

Republican Committee Approves th

Course of Brady and Others. There was a well-attended and quite en-thusiastic meeting of the Republican City Committee at the old City Hall last night Chairman N. J. Smith presided, and pret ty nearly 100 persons, mostly colored

were present.

The principal object of the session, it is said, was to take action upholding the position of the Waddill-Brady faction of the Republican party in the State. The following resolutions bearing upon this matter were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the City Committee of the Republican party for the city of Richmond approves the action of the State Committee at its meeting on August 17th; that we have confidence their course was prompted by a full knowledge of the political situation, and a desire to of the political situation, and a desire to promote the welfare of the party, whose faithful servants they have been for

faithful servants they have been for many years past.

Resolved, That we deprecate the insincerity of disappointed office-seekers, who are attempting in their impotent clamor to stir up strife in the Republican party, and, by starting a dual organization, seek to discredit those who have won and still hold the confidence and respect of the national Republican leaders.

Resolved, That we will take no part in promoting the personal movement of Colonel William Lamb, who, though no longer State chairman, is trying to divert attention from his usurpation by crying usurpers against the members of the only Republican organization in Virginia.

Resolved, That the City Committee

hereby expresses its approval of the cour-age displayed by Colonel James D. Brady, llector of Internal Revenue for the Eastern District of Virginia, in asserting his rights under the law as to the selectender him our congratulations upon the fact that he is not only sustained by his party friends, by his superior officers, but also by two recent judicial decisions earing upon the subject.

NORTH CAROLINA B. R. LEASE. Henring in New York Concluded-

Hearing Baltimore To-Day. NEW YORK, September 21.-The hearing in the case of the Governor and Attorney-General of North Carolina against the Southern rallway was concluded here to-day before Special Master

pany, which was executed before the Republicans came into power in North Carolina. The North Carolina road is that in leasing it to the Southern rail-road the interests of the State were fraudulently sacrificed. Colonel F. W. Huidekoper, president of

the Chicago, St. Louis and Peoria raff-road, formerly receiver of the Richmond and Danville road, which was succeeded y the Southern railway, and E. Francis Hyde, second vice-president of the Cen trail Trust Company, holders of the mortgages, testified to-day as to the value of the lause. Both declared that they knew of no fraud or lilegality in connection with the lease. The next hearing will be held in Bulti-

J. Pierpont Morgan was subpoenaed as a witness yesterday. It was said that he was in control of the Southern railroad. He was excused, on the statement that he knew no details regarding the

LAST STAKES AT OAKLEY. They Are Won by Malvollo, With

lease of the North Carolina road.

Ease-Marcato Lame. CINCINNATI, O., September 21 .- The Gem Stakes for 2-year-olds at a mile. which is the last stake event of the present meeting at Oakley, was decided o-day, and resulted in another victory for Marklein & Co.'s great colt Malvollo, who had no trouble whatever in beating his Marcato went lame while warming up for the stake, and all bets were de clared off, and the horse was scratched. Jockey Harry Ray was ruled off to-day

for swindling a visitor at the track out of

for swindling a visitor at the track out of \$25, by the "pony" ticket racket.

Jackanapes won the first race, but the judges disqualified the colt for fouling George B. Cox, the favorite, who was given first money.

Weather fine; track fast.

First race—five and a half furlongs—George B. Cox 61 to 20) won, Maio G to 2 and out) second, Sister Jane (3 to 1) third. Time, 1981;

Second race—six furlongs—Pouting (6 to 1) won, Madrilene (5 to 2 and 9 to 10) second, High Test (8 to 5) third. Time, 1483;

TROTTING AT BALTIMORE.

2:214, 2:214. Westwood, Annelis, Pediar Carrie Wilkes, Dress Goods, Eli, Nelli Conway, Dean Forrest, Lutle Dawson Woodtell, Mike, Windsor, Sprinter Spring Lock, Roberta, Mattle Young, May R., and Daytime also started.

Solicitor Fatson Dead. WILMINGTON, N. C., September 22. Hon, Walter E. Faison, ex-Solicitor of the State Department, Washington, D. C. died this morning at 1:25 o'clock at the home of his brother-in-law, Dr. J. E. Matthews, this city, aged 42 years.

A Gate at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., September 21.—
Storm signals have been up here during the day, but up to this hour the wind has amounted to nothing more than a gale, blowing at the rate of from thirty to thirty-five miles an hour. The local bureau has predicted that there will be a marked increase of wind velocity towards midnight.

Telegraphic Briefs.

Harrisburg, Pa.—The seventh annual meeting of the American Electro-Thera-peutic Association opened at the Academy of Medicine.

Washington.-Fourth-class postmaster washington.—Fourth-class postmasters were appointed for Virginia as follows: Ash Grove, Mamie Means; Chantilly, Ern-est Utterbeck; Dunnsville, R. H. Cathon; Farrington, R. R. Postans.

Savannah, Ga.—The Investigating Board Savannah, Ga.—The Investigating board appointed to look into the work on the Savannah and Fernandina harbors, done under the direction of Captain O. M. Carter, arrived, and held its first session. It is composed of Colonel George L. Gillespie and Majors Charles W. Raymond and Henry M. Adams.

and Henry M. Adams.

Columbus, O.—The lumber-yard and sash- and door-factory of Butts & Cooper, together with the Southern railroad's freight depot, were burned. Two Louis-ville and Nashville freight-cars loaded with cotton were also consumed. The loss of Butts & Cooper and the Southern railway will aggregate \$50,000.

Washington.—The case of Postmaster Lottin, of Hogansville, Ga., who was shot and slightly wounded some days ago, came up for consideration in the Cabinet meeting. No action was taken for the present, the President suggesting that the calmer judgment of the people of Hogansville will prevail, and Lottin be permitted to continue the duties of his position without molestation.

Americus, Ga.—A head-on collision occurred at 5 o'clock A. M. on the Georgia
and Alabama ratiway, near Heiena, between freight trains—one a special bound
for Savannah, and the other a local bound
for Americus. Engineer John Yount and
his colored fireman, Louis Mitchell, of the
special, were instantly killed, and Conductor Boyd injured. None of the crew of
the regular train were seriously hurt.
Both engines and six or eight cars were
wreclied.

Wickesbarre, Pa.—Sheriff Martin and his sixty-four deputies were given a preliminary hearing before the court, charged with the killing of twenty-four of the striking miners near Latimer on Friday, September 10th. The Judges held all the deputies in \$4.00 each until the hearing is concluded. Joseph A. Sinn, trust officer of the City Trust, Safe Deposit and Surety Company, of Philadelphia, qualified as bondsman, in the sum of \$256.00. Not a single witness testified to hearing Sheriff Martin give the order to fire.

Martin give the order to lire.

New York.—The Clyde Line steamer Oneida, which left Jacksonville, Fia., on Saturday, and Charleston on Sunday morning, with a cargo of cotton and yeliow pine for Boston, lies three parts submerged at an angle of 30 degrees at the Clyde Line dock under the East-river bridge. The Oneida came to port Monday night, leaking badly. After entering the dock she suddenly lurched and filled with water. Captain Staples stated that on dock she suddenly lurched and filled with water. Captain Staples stated that on Monday, when off the Delaware Capes, the steamer encountered a heavy north-west gale, which careened her terriby, thereby shifting the cargo and causing the vessel to strain and leak. He aban-doned his course to Boston and headed for New York.

DISCUSS THEIR WORK.

ANNUAL MEETING OF Y. M. C. A. SECRETARIES OF VIRGINIA.

MR. COALTER'S GRATIFYING REPORT.

partment and the Educational

The annual session of the general sec retaries and physical directors of the Young Men's Christian associations of Kerr Craige, appointed by the United States Court to take testimony.

The North Carolina officials seek to annul the lease of the North Carolina railroad to the Southern Railroad Company which was executed before the State—reports upon what has been accomplished, suggestions as to what in needed to carry forward with success these institutions for the elevation of young men, and outlines for the future development and growth of the movement, which has aready done so much good in its special lines,

The meeting was a alaborious one, questions of practical value to the asociations and their members were conidered, and State-Secretary L. O. coulter read his report, which was most ncouraging and gratifying.

The meeting was called to order at 9 clock yesterday morning in the parlors of the Richmond Young Men's Christian Association. State-Secretary Coulter preand here were present Messrs W. W. Adair, Clifton Forge; Thomas P. Wood, Bluefield; E. G. Karnes, Gladstone; C. C. Kent, Jr., Newport News; G. W. Clymer, East Radford; J. T. Grubb, Shenandoah; Charles R. Warthen, Harrisonburg; H. C. Snead, Lynchburg; Charles R. Towson, Norfolk; John K. White, Portsmouth; H. A. Meacham, Rannoke; E. S. Morrow, Roanoke (rail-road department); George A. Overdorf,

Messrs. R. P. Hawkins, member of the Messrs, R. P. Havans, member of the Clifton Forga association; J. M. Dudley, general secretary, Toronto, Ontario, International-Secretary H. O. Williams, and State-Secretaries L. A. Coulter and W. Reginald Walker. The secretaries of the Richmond association—Messrs. McKee. Stubbs. Hamilton—and physical director, Merrill, attended the sessions and took active part in the proceedings.

THE SUNDAY MEETING. Mr. Wood conducted the first topic, "The Sunday Meeting." and after bring-ing out the importance of this meeting called for suggestions as to could be made to hold the place in the work of the association that it should. He considered this department of the religious work next in importance to

hat of Bible study.

The "mid-week meeting" was the sub-ject of the topic conducted by Mr. H. C. Snead. Mr. Snead said this meeting ject of the topic conducted by Mr. H. C. Snead. Mr. Snead said this meeting should be for thanksgiving, testimony, and praise. It should have as its object the leading of young men to take part in open meetings, and to have more confidence in their ability as workers and speakers. The Bible class is in some cases held in connection with this service. Young men, to be active workers in the church or association, must have cases held in connection with the church or association, must have a clear knowledge of the Word of God, be willing to be led by the Hoiy Spirit, and lead a life of prayer.

BALTIMORE. September 21.—The opening day of the fail trotting races at the Gentlemen's Driving Park to-day was characterized by fine weather, a fast track, a big crowd, and a well-filled list of entries. Good time was made in both races, which resulted as follows:

First race—2.32 pacing—Jessle L. won second, third, and fourth heats, and the race. Time, 2.204, 2.204, 2.194. Pizarrowon first heat. Time, 2.204, May Wilkes, Maximilian, Peaches, Olmedo Chief, Bonnie West, Jack Hatch, David C., Sable Noir, Robert W., Etta Moore, Directa, and Lady Wilkes also started.

Second race—2.40 trotting—Sweet Sixteen won in straight heats. Time, 2.204, 2.214, Westwood, Annelis, Pediar, 2.214, 2.214, Westwood, Annelis, Pediar, 2.214, 2.214, Westwood, Annelis, Pediar, 2.214, 2.214, Westwood, Annelis, Pediar, 2.204, 2.214, 2.214, 2.214, Westwood, Annelis, Pediar, 2.204, 2.214, 2.214, 2.214, Westwood, Annelis, Pediar, 2.204, 2.214, 2.

and thus increased the membership about 200.

RAILROAD WORK.

The report continues: The effort in Manchester to secure 250 pledged members—125 to be employees of the Southern railway—was pushed until June 1st. The men manifested so little interest that it was thought wise to advise the officials of the Southern railway to discontinue the monthly appropriation of 80. After this was done it was thought best to advise the officials of the Chesapeake and Ohio railway to also discontinue the appropriation made by that corporation. This can be secured again when the contemplated depot building is erected.

By reason of changes on the Norfolk and Western at Radford, practically all the men having been removed to other points, the officials have consented to place the appropriation at Kenova, W. Va. There is also a possibility of a change being made at Shenandoah, as the number of men at that point has been considerably reduced. Mr. Earr, the new vice-president of the Norfolk and Western, shows interest in our work, and expressed willingness to continue the ap-

vice-president of the Norfolk and West-ern, shows interest in our work, and ex-pressed willingness to continue the ap-priation of \$300 per month by the road, to be placed at such points as will best serve the interests of the largest number of men. The work at other railroad points has been carried on with unabated interest.

The Southern Students' Summer Conference, held at Knoxville, Tenn., June 17th to 28th, was attended by 140 students and 30 other delegates, a total of 170. Of these there were 29 students from ten Virginia institutions, and in addition, 4 other delegates, a total of 33 from Virginia, being the largest State delegation. Dr. R. J. McBryde, chairman of our sub-Committee on College Work, presided. Several of the colleges of the State have opened for the fall term, and the associations are showing a deepened interest in taking advantage of the early days of the student's life to bring him under the influence of the association. Your State secretary was present at the opening of the work at Washington and Lee University, and the Virginia Military Institute. The prospects are very bright for a vigorous work on the part of the association at each of these institutions.

Miss Mary J. Baldwin, late principal of the Mary Baldwin Seminary, Staunton, in her will provided for a gift of \$1,000 for the association at Staunton, to be used as the board shall direct. This is, we believe, the first bequest received by any association in the State. COLLEGE WORK.

SECRETARY'S STATISTICS. SECRETARY'S STATISTICS.
Days covered by report, from May 18th
to September 21st, 125-of which 18 were
spent in vacation and 5 in service for the
State Committee of North Carolina, assisting in securing financial support for the
North Carolina State work. Association
addresses given, 12; committee meetings
attended, 4; association meetings attended
3; miscellaneous conferences attended attended, 4; association meetings attended, 3; miscellaneous conferences attended, 12; district conferences, 2; meetings of boards of directors, 8; church services conducted, 6; Gospel meetings, 12; ladies meetings, 1; boys' meetings, 2; men's meetings, 19. In services conducted, professed conversion, 37; raised for association purposes, 535; miles travelled, 7,98, BIBLE CLASSES.

"Bible Classes" was the theme taken up by Mr. Overdorf, of Staunton. Many questions were asked as to the questions were asked as to the success-ful working of the Bible-class feature, and suggestions offered by the different secretaries. The question of plans for the coming year's work was discussed, and the classes of the various natures taken up.

Bible conferences of three days were ar-

Bible conferences of inree days were arranged for at Staunton, Clifton Forge, and Lynchburg. Dr. Pell, of the Bible Reader, will speak at Staunton, and many other prominent workers will take part in these conferences.

It was stated that in some associations a light hunch is served on class night. a light lunch is served on class night immediately before lesson, in order that the young men may come direct from business to the building. This insures promptness on the part of the members, increases the attendance, and tends to see the lift.

THE AFTERNOON SESSION. At the afternoon session Mr. Merrill, of the Richmond association, spoke on "The Physical Department." After out-lining the work of the department, and

giving many valuable suggestions, he asked Mr. Towson, to give the relation of the general secretary to the physical director, and Mr. Snend to give the relation of the physical director to the general secretary, which these gentlemen did.

Mr. Charles R. Towson, of Norfolk, spoke on "Educational Work." The different lines of work brought out and discussed in full included the evening classes, the library, reading-room, debating societies, and lyceum.

"The Social Work" was taken up by Mr. Kent, of Newport News, and many helpful suggestions were given as to the

helpful suggestions were given as to the work of the Reception Committee, the holding of receptions, &c.

In the blue-room of the association the devotional committee had prepared a supper for the State Committee and secretaries, and at 7:30 o'clock the men were comfortably seated around the tables and enjoyed a delightful evening

Mr. John R. West was asked to speak on "The Local Association a Factor in the State Work." He brought out many reasons for the two working in harmony with each other, and pointed out the necessity for the local supporting the State work, and for the State Committee maintaining a careful supervision over the different fields.

ASSOCIATION NOTES.

No one was more welcome at this gathering than Mr. H. O. Williams, who r seven years was State secretary of irginia. He was cordially greeted by ich of the men who had worked with him in previous years. Mr. Williams had as a theme for fifteen minutes' talk The Local Association and the State

The tallest man at the conference, and one who seemed to always have some-thing to say, and that to the point, was Mr. Charles R. Towson, general was Mr. Charles R. Towson, general eccretary at Norfolk, who stands 6 feet 1-2 inches.

The secretaries present each made a verbal report of the encouragements and discouragements in their work. An invitation was read from the Lynchburg association, inviting the associations of the State to meet with them at their next annual gathering, in February next. This was accepted, and the chairman authorized to appoint a convention on a convention of the chairman authorized to appoint a convention of the chairman authorized to appoint a convention of the chairman authorized to appoint a convention of the chairman arrangements. committee on convention arrangements.

WEATHER AND THE CROPS. Week Has Been Favorable on the

Whole. WASHINGTON, September 21 .- The Weather Bureau, in its report of crop conditions for the week ended September 20th, says: The week has been favorable for ripening and securing crops. Excepting the recent rains in the Mississippi and Ohio valleys, in Tennessee, and over por-

tions of the Middle and South Atlantic

States, it has been too dry for fallowing and the seeding of fall grain. The exceptionally warm weather of the

and the seeding of fall grain.

The exceptionally warm weather of the first half of the month matured corn rapidly, and has placed nearly the whole crop beyond injury from frost. Owing to drought conditions in some of the more important States, the grain, particularly the late crop, did not fill well, and the reports indicate that much of it will be chaffy. Cutting has progressed rapidly under favorable conditions, and in some of the more important corn States will be practically completed by the end of September.

Cotton has continued to open very rapidly, and picking has been vigorously carried on. The reports indicate that much the greater part of the crop over the central and eastern portions of the cotton belt is now open, and that the bulk of the crop will be secured by October 15th. In Texas, picking was interrupted over the greater part of the State during the early part of the week by rains, which damaged open cotton, but proved beneficial to late cotton and the top crop. Open cotton has also sustained some damage from rains in Florida.

The weather conditions on the Pacific coast have been favorable, the absence of rain in California beling especially advantageous for curing raisins and drying fruit. In Oregon and Washington the damage to grain by the rains of the two preceding weeks is considered slight.

Death of Mr. George Royster.

Mr. George Royster died at his home, No. 104 south Pifth street, at 2:15 o'clock this morning. Mr. Royster was an expert book-keeper, and was widely known and highly honored in the community. His death came after a brief but painful ill-ness, and his loss will be keenly felt. The funeral arrangements have not yet

AUTUMN OUTING, Sunday, September 26th, via C. & O.

to the Seashore. The Chesapeake and Ohio will run its ONE DOLLAR Outing next Sunday, September 26th, to Old Point, Ocean View, and Norfolk, without stops between Richmond and Old Point. The outing will leave Sixteenth- and Broad-Street Station at 8:39 A. M.

Concert for the Retreat To-Night. Lovers of good music will have afforded them a rare treat if they will avail them-selves of a most cordial invitation ex-tended them to be present at the musi-cale to take place to-morrow night at 8:15 o'clock, at the residence of Mrs. Charles Straus, 930 Park avenue.

This musicale is for the benefit of that most worthy of charitable institutions, "the Retreat for the Sick." Mr. Mc-Kenzle Gordon, the well-known tenor, has consented to take part in the con-A most interesting feature of the oc-A most interesting feature of the oc-casion will be the rendering of choruses by double quartette from the Wednes-day Club, under the able director of that organization, Mr. Arthur Scrivenor.

organization, Mr. Arthur Scrivenor. Among the vocalists will be Miss Cofer, Miss Lawson, Mr. Powell, and Mrs. Straus, while Mr. Jacob Reinhardt will be the accompanist.

If the Baby Is Cutting Teeth

be sure and use that old and well-tried remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, remedy, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind-colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Will offer to-day a car of White Heath Peaches and Pears for brandying, can-ning, or preserving, GEORGE B. BULL. Cards, Bill-Heads, Statements, Letter-Heads, Note-Heads, Circulars, Handbills, Heads, Note-Heads, Creedars, Handons, Dodgers, &c., printed by the Dispatch Company at low prices. Will give you good work at same prices you pay for inferior work. Send us your orders and we will guarantee satisfaction in every

The Weather.

particular.

WASHINGTON, September 21. orecast for Virginia-Partly cloudy weather, with showers in eastern portion; warmer; varia-

ble winds, high on the coast. For North Carolina-Variable winds; warmer.

THE WEATHER IN RICHMOND

YESTERDAY was cool and clear. At idnight the skies were cloudless. State of thermometer:

12 night.,

SCARE IN ST. LOUIS

REPORT OF A CASE OF THLLOW PEVER THERM.

RAILROAD CLERKS FROM MOBILL

Families, Arrive in the Bound City-No Fear That they Will

Spread the Disease. ST. LOUIS, MO., September 21 .- This ity had a yellow-fever scare to-day, there seems to have been little

Commissioner Stackloff, who made an examination of the suspected case and declared that it showed not a single symptom of the dread disease now The suspect is William Tript, 20 years old, who reached the Marine Hospital Monday morning. He had a high fever,

and said he came from the dred

Alpha, engaged in revetment work near East Cairo. Dr. C. E. Decker, physician in charge of the Marine Hospital, became interested in the case when he was told by Tript that he had was told by Tript that he had been working on the Alpha, for that boat had been used to transport several cases of yellow-fever to the Marine Hospital at Cairo, Ill. Thinking it a care for

commissioner Stackloff, but it was 15 o'clock before that dector could get to the hospital. He examined Tript, and then returned to his office in the City Hall, where he said to a reporter of the Associated Press: Hall, where he said to a reporter of the Associated Press:

"I have made a thorough examination of Tript, with Drs. Jordan and Decks The analysis as presented to me make the case to be one of ordinary later mittent fever, of a suppression of the kiring function of the kiring function of the kiring function of the kiring function and constipation, the two things the kill in yellow-fever. Besides, the maked an appetite for breakfast.
"I shall have the patient sent to quantically and the said of the said of

"I shall have the patient sent to antine, where Dr. Woodruff is in and take all necessary prece CLERKS FROM MOBILE. Two hundred clerks, with their fami-lies, employed in the general offices of the Mobile and Ohio Railroad Company, at Mobile, Ala., arrived here to-night, temporary headquarters for the road having been established in this city until

after the yellow-fover has died out in Dr. Stackloff was asked what would be the effect of so many people from the Dr. Stackloff was asked what would be the effect of so many people from the midst of the fever-stricken district coming into this city. He said that he had no fear that they would spread the plague. At the worst, there could only be sporadic cases, and these would be reported to the health authorities and promptly isolated. The doctor declared that it was too cold for a spread of the that it was too cold for a spr

disease.

Dr. Paul Paquin, secretary of the Board of Health, received information to-day that two cases, supposed to be yellow-fever, had developed on a dredge-boat, at Point Pleasant, Mo., 100 miles below Cairo. It is not certain that the patients have yellow-fever, but the Marine Hospital surgeons are proceeding on the assumption that they have.

SUMMARY OF SITUATION. SUMMARY OF SITUATION.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 21.-Surgeon-General Wyman to-day sent the following telegraphic summary of the yellow-fever situation to the State health authorities throughout the South and

fruit. In Oregon and Washington the damage to grain by the rains of the two preceding weeks is considered slight,

President Off Again.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 21.—
President McKinley and party left the city to-night, via the Pennsylvania road, for North Adams, Mass., where they will be the guests of Hon, W. B. Plunkett.

Death of the State health authorities throughout the South and Southwest. Total yellow-fever cases officially reported as follows: Mobile—to September 19th, 12: September 20th, 2. New Orleans—to September 19th, 39: September 20th, 18: 9 of these 18 previously existing, but reported on the 20th). Barkley.

Miss.—to September 18th, 19. Biloxi—to 19th, 22. Edwards—to 19th. 19th, 2. Ocean Springs—to 18th, 11. Pas-cagoula—to 19th, 1. Seranton—to 19th, 2; 29th, 15. Perkinston—19th, 1.

20th, 15. Perkinston—19th, 1.

The foregoing was sent to the secretaries of the boards of health at Raleigh, N. C.; Florence, S. C.; Bowling Green, Ky.; Montgomery, Ala.; Jackson, Miss.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Little Rock, Ark.; St. Louis, Mo.; Nashville, Tenn.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Springfield, Ill.; Columbus, O.; New Orleans, La.; Auglie, Tenn. bus, O.; New Orleans, La.; Austin, Tex.,

and Atlanta, Ga.

A similar bulietin will be issued daily and telegraphed to the State authorities at the above-named points.

Arrangements were made to-day to expedite the mails through Mississippi and Alabama. SITUATION IMPROVING.

NEW ORLEANS, LA., September 21.—
There were nine cases of yellow-fever reported to the Board of Health this afternoon at 6 o'clock, when the day's work of the physicians ended. The work of the physicians ended. The work of the physicians ended. work of the physicians ended. There were, however, no deaths recorded, and the doctors all agreed this evening that the situation was steadily improving. The fever at present, instead of developing into a malisance. ing into a malignant type, is as mild as, if not milder than, when it first ap-peared here, as witness twenty-seven cases in two days without a single death. cases in two days without a single death.
To-night, the inspectors of the Board of
Health reported that most of the cases
that had come under their observation
were progressing favorably. There are
only two cases which give the attending
physicians any reason for alarm.

These are the new cases to-day: Joseph Roth, 1224 Clouet street; Fred. Gund. 5335 Marais street; Mrs. McAndrews, 129 Howard street; child of Judge Lea, 1919 Dublin street; Child of Judge Lea. Mo Dublin street; — Bartlett, 1538 Baronne street; Miss Nellie Scannell, III Berlin street; Thomas Wood, 115 Octavia street; R. F. Reynolds, 1703 Collseum street; S.

R. F. Reynolds, 1703 Colliseum street; S. F. Joor, 1603 Laura street.
Some new places of infection are included in these cases, but it is stated to-night that each one of the patients is doing well, and that there is no immediate danger of a fatal termination in any of these cases.

Half a dozen towns to-day, by telegraph and telephone, notified the authorities here that they had concluded to withdraw their restrictions against the receipt of freight from New Orleans.

ANOTHER FAVORABLE DAY. MOBILE, ALA., September 21.—This was another day of favorable report. There was only one new case reported, that of a child named Willie Goodloe, living in the infected district. One pa-

tient was discharged, leaving under treatment twenty-eight, all of whom are progressing favorably. There have been but three deaths, and none since yesterday.

Traffic is picking up daily, despite the rigid quarantine maintained. The Mobile and Eirmingham road to-day got through a train with local and through cotton. a train with local and through cotton, and some through freight, for the first time since the 12th.

NOT SO FAVORABLE. VICKSBURG, MISS., September 21.—
The evening report from Edwards was not so favorable. Dr. Purnell states that the disease is assuming a more serious form, and that he has had some cases of black vomit. Colonel Robb died this morning. Other patients were reported gravely ill.

LATEST ATLANTA IDEA.

Chain-Gang for Anybody Who Says Chain-Gang for Any and Chain-Gang for Any Article Arti

days work in the chain-gang for any who reports or circulates a rumor yellow-fever exists in Atlanta.